

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.
AGENTS. We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.
ADDRESSES. TERMS, ETC.—All addresses will be changed as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In making any change, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Postum, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Miscellaneous matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications, except by mail, unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage paid. We are not responsible for the return of any correspondence. Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 21, 1891.
GET UP CLUBS.

THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.
10 Copies for \$2.50, and an Extra One Free to Get-Up of Club.

This year must be spent in a "Campaign of Education" for the friends of veterans. They must be taught to meet the onslaughts of their enemies with arguments and presentations of the truth. It is imperative that they put into the hands of those who are likely to be influenced by the pension-haters literature which will most these misrepresentations with truthful statements, and correct presentation of the veterans' claims for justice. Many veterans recognize this, and appeal to us for plans by which THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can be given a vastly wider circulation, and everywhere oppose its antidote to the pension-haters' venom.

We have therefore decided to send the paper for

Three Months for 25 Cts.

to all names sent in to us before June 1.

We will give an extra copy free to every one who gets up a club of 10 and sends \$2.50.

This is a chance, comrades. Everybody is willing to give so small a sum as 25 cents for so good a paper as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for three months. That period will cover the publication of our great series of articles on Christian Work by the leading men in the great churches of the country. It will also cover the preparations for and the proceedings of the National Encampment to be held in Detroit in August. Each of these is worth more to the readers than the subscription price.

Besides, Lieut. T. Dix Bolles' vividly interesting accounts of Adventures and Experiences in Desert Lands, written especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, will run that period. These are the most fascinating stories of travel and adventure appearing in any publication, and will be eagerly read by all.

There will be the usual array of military and other articles of unusual merit, which appear only in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and cannot be found in any other paper.

Now, comrades, see that all your friends and neighbors subscribe for the paper. It will be little or no trouble for each one of you to get up a big club at that low price, and we rely upon you to make the effort. Let us have the paper going into every household, to console and instruct its inmates and preach the Cause of Soldiers' Rights.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

CARPENTER'S LETTERS.

Another Series of Travel Pictures.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that we have arranged with the well-known and popular correspondent, Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, for another series of his travel letters, which proved such an attraction to our readers last year. He is about to start on a journey to the Indian Territory and Mexico, and may go into other countries. He will, as usual, carefully study the countries and their peoples, and will furnish THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a series of letters written especially for this paper, upon which he sees and learns.

All the trouble in Nebraska has been caused by the "Reform" candidate for Governor being so indifferent about his citizenship, that he never took the trouble to examine whether he was really a citizen or not until he wanted an office. It would certainly seem that the glorious privilege of citizenship of this country ought to be valued higher than that.

A Congressman which paid out a billion dollars to their rightful owners is ever so much better than a Congress which would look up that amount in the Treasury to the detriment of business and the robbery of the Nation's creditors.

The college of silver in Germany is fixed at 10 marks—\$2.50 for each inhabitant and 20 marks legal tender limit. The same standard would put \$160,000,000 in circulation among our people, or fully three times as much as there is at present in circulation.

The President's tour through the South has undoubtedly started there an era of clearer thinking on National questions than has been known for a half century.

THE RATIONS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

One Dr. R. B. Stevenson, of Little River, Nova Scotia, whose ill-fame as one of the rebel surgeons at Andersonville was richly earned by his conduct toward the prisoners confined in that awful place, has written for the International Journal of Surgery a reply to Prof. Roberts Bartholow's strictures upon the food in that prison in his "Materia Medica and Therapeutics." Dr. Stevenson says:

From official documents in the hands of the Chief Surgeon of the Confederate States Military Prison Hospitals at Andersonville we find that in the hospital department, which contained, first and last, over one-half of all those confined there, the average daily ration received by the prisoner was 28 ounces of corn bread, or 20 ounces of other corn meal, flour, rice, or peas, and five ounces of bacon or 12 ounces of beef, with occasional issues of molasses, sweet potatoes, and an odd beer made from corn meal and sugar. It is evident that this amount and quality of food was quite sufficient to sustain life, especially when we take into consideration that the life of the prisoners was one of comparative idleness.

The Confederate soldier's daily ration in active service was one and one-half bushels of corn meal or flour, and six ounces of bacon or 12 ounces of beef, together with peas, rice, molasses, sweet potatoes, etc.

Whatever the "official documents" may say, we know from personal experience—and there are thousands of readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who will corroborate our statement—that no such a ration was ever issued to the prisoners. All that they received in the stockade was a half-loaf of exceedingly coarse corn bread, which during the summer months was contaminated by great numbers of the filthy flies which swarmed up from the vile swamp. Our remembrance is that, for months at a time, and during the entire period that the prison was fullest—say from June 1 to Sept. 7, 1864—there were no issues whatever of "flour, rice, or peas, with bacon or beef, molasses, sweet potatoes, and odd beer." Our recollection is that sweet potatoes were issued for a few days after our entrance into Andersonville (Feb. 24, 1864), and then stopped altogether. On several occasions they issued a quart of peas to a "detachment"—90 men—but this soon stopped, and also the meat ration. We have a distinct recollection that, during July and August, thousands of prisoners received no other rations than mush made of coarse meal, which was frequently sour and filled with maggots by the time it was issued. If more rations were issued by the Confederate Commissary they must have been stolen by John H. Winder and his gang. They certainly never reached the prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. D. T. Chandler, of the rebel Inspector-General's Department, reporting from Andersonville, Aug. 5, 1864, said:

The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as wretched as it can be, the principal cause of mortality being scurvy and dysentery. Nothing is substituted for the most ration. A little weak vinegar, with flour, has sometimes been issued. The arrangements for cooking and baking have been widely inadequate, and though additions are now being completed, it will still be impossible to cook for the whole number of prisoners. The rations have to be issued in a very large proportion, who are entirely unprovided with proper utensils, and being furnished with a limited supply of fuel, they are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy mud for fuel, and to cook their food in soap or clothing has been issued. After acquiring a bad cold, they are left to die of dysentery, green corn and other ailments which can be alleviated.

J. Crews Pelet, one of the rebel surgeons at Andersonville, made a report as Medical Officer of the Day Sept. 5, 1864, in which he said:

The corn bread received from the bakery being made up without sifting, is wholly unfit for the use of the sick, and in the last 10 days appears to be substituted for the most ration. A little weak vinegar, with flour, has sometimes been issued. The arrangements for cooking and baking have been widely inadequate, and though additions are now being completed, it will still be impossible to cook for the whole number of prisoners. The rations have to be issued in a very large proportion, who are entirely unprovided with proper utensils, and being furnished with a limited supply of fuel, they are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy mud for fuel, and to cook their food in soap or clothing has been issued. After acquiring a bad cold, they are left to die of dysentery, green corn and other ailments which can be alleviated.

Dr. Isaiah H. White, Chief Surgeon of the prison, and Dr. Stevenson's superior officer, reported Aug. 2, 1864:

The most insupportable and, when baked is coarse and unwholesome.

The mortars and pestles passing through the stockade are low and buggy, and the surface exposed to the sun produces a horrible stench.

Col. A. W. Persons, who was for awhile commander of the post at Andersonville, testified at the Wirz trial:

The camp was a nuisance to all termites and persons. The first reason was that the dead were buried so near the surface of the ground that it gave out an intolerable stench. A swarm of green flies spread like locusts over that section of the country. Then the lack of camp, arising from various causes, namely, concentration there, with divers other causes, made it a terrible nuisance.

Dr. Stevenson goes on to say:

The waters at Andersonville were carefully analyzed by a competent chemist. He reported them free from the sulphates and chlorides, and equal in purity to the best water in the South.

The prison was situated on rolling, sandy land, and was considered as healthy as any of the pine regions of the Gulf States.

This is a lie of the kind the lawyers call suppressio veri—a suppression of the truth. It was not what was naturally in the water at Andersonville, but what was put into it. All the water provided was from Sweetwater Creek, which, before its entrance into the stockade, passed through the camps of the rebel garrison, and was defiled and polluted there. Inside the stockade it flowed through the intolerably vile "swamp," which was polluted by the use of 30,000 men. And no matter about how "rolling and sandy" and "healthy" the land was in its natural state, in became the vilest and most poisonous spot in the world when 30,000 men were crowded on less than 20 acres during the blazing months of June, July and August, 1864.

When W. S. Winder, one of the infamous John H. Winder, the chief fiend in all this infernalism, was laying out Andersonville, he told another rebel officer, according to the latter's sworn testimony:

"I am going to build a pen here which will kill more damned Yankees than can be destroyed at the front."

His plans were effectual. Several thousand more Yankees died in Andersonville in the summer of 1864 than were killed in Grant and Sherman's armies.

Aug. 18, 1864, R. W. Chilton, Inspector-

General of the Southern Confederacy, reported to the rebel War Department:

The condition of the prison at Andersonville is a reproach to us as a Nation.
Aug. 5, 1864, Col. D. T. Chandler, Assistant Inspector-General of the Southern Confederacy, reported to the rebel War Department:

My duty requires me respectfully to recommend a change in the officer in command of the post, Lieut.-Gen. J. H. Winder, and the substitution in his place of some one who unites both energy and good judgment with some feeling of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort (so far as is consistent with their safe keeping) of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control; some one who at least will not advocate deliberately and in cold blood the property of leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangement suffice for their accommodation; who will not consider it a matter of self-advancement and boasting that he has never been inside of the stockade, a place the horrors of which it is difficult to describe, and which is a disgrace to civilization; the condition of which he might, by the exercise of a little energy and judgment, even with the limited means at his command, have considerably improved.

This is only a small portion of the documentary evidence from the archives of the late so-called Southern Confederacy which utterly refute Dr. Stevenson's statements. We could fill this paper with other citations of similar conclusiveness.

Dr. Stevenson concludes his article:

If Prof. Bartholow, in his investigations as to the cause of "dysentery," would institute a search among the records of the Southern States, which more Confederates died, relatively, than did Federal soldiers in Southern prisons, he might ascertain more conclusively whether "wheat bread and Irish potatoes" are more destructive to life than "unbaked corn meal and bacon."

This is absolutely and glaringly false.

It is not for an instant true that "more Confederates died relatively" than Union prisoners. The statistics of the war show that there were 188,145 Union soldiers captured by the rebels during the war. Of these the War Department has knowledge of the deaths of 36,401. It has reason to suppose, however, that fully double that number actually died, because its records of deaths in rebel prisons is exceedingly imperfect, and possibly does not comprise half the number. One of the estimates from the Department places the number of deaths at 71,000, which would be over 37 per cent. of the entire number captured.

On the other hand, the Union troops captured of the rebels were 476,169. These were disposed of as follows:

Died in prison	36,774
Paroled	234,599
Exchanged	101,708
Released	88,284
Escaped	2,098
Enlisted in U. S. service	5,492
Unaccounted for	2,984
Total	476,169

That is, only 36,774 died out of a total of 476,169, captured. This is less than seven per cent. of the total number captured, against 37 per cent. of the Union soldiers who died in rebel hands.

WHAT HARS those soldier-haters be! They are all the time protesting that "they want every deserving soldier to have a pension," yet they constantly single out for attack as deserving soldiers as marched under the flag. They pretend to "want a just and equitable pension law," but there has never been a law proposed by anyone which did not meet with their bitter denunciation the moment that it seemed to have the slightest chance of success. When the Disability Bill had the dependent clause in it, they were terribly grieved "that a man who had done honorable service in the Union army should be compelled to prove himself a pauper before he could enjoy his well-earned stipend." President Cleveland was sure that the clause would convert the whole body of surviving soldiers into a mass of wretched paupers. When the dependent clause was stricken out then they were outraged that millionaires—whom they represented as common among the old soldiers—would get as much as the more-deserving poor man, who hadn't a cent, and needed a pension to save himself from the poorhouse.

BRITISH official reports say that for the first quarter of this year the exports of woollen yarns to this country were only 70,700 pounds, against 113,800 pounds for the same period of last year. During the same period the exports of other woollens fell from 1,471,400 yards to 1,160,100; of worsted goods from 19,954,300 yards to 7,236,300; and of carpets from 415,600 yards to 232,700. The total value of these classes of goods exported to this country during the first three months of 1890 was \$6,548,180; for the same period this year but \$3,672,355, showing that during that time alone \$2,875,825 which had formerly gone abroad had been kept at home and paid out to our own workmen, mechanics and farmers. It would seem that this statement alone is sufficient to prove the wisdom of Protection. A policy which on only three classes of articles brings nearly \$1,000,000 a month into the pockets of our own people must certainly be a wise one.

WHATSOEVER the outcome of the Charleston's chase after the Itata may be, we have done our whole duty as an honorable neutral. A small fraction of the energy we have shown to preserve our neutrality, would have kept the Alabama, and protected our merchant marine from the ravages of that pirate. The difference is that England wanted the Alabama to get to sea, and do exactly as she did. The profits to English vessel owners were probable 100 times what she had to pay for the "Alabama awards."

THE three months' subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will get the continuation of Lieut. T. Dix Bolles' wonderful "Experiences and Adventures in Distant Lands," the best series of the kind ever published. They are strictly true. Their author is an officer in the United States Navy, a man of the highest character and courage, and with a passion for adventure.

An interesting letter from South Africa appears in this week's paper. It was written by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's special correspondent in that far-off land of diamonds, gold mines, ostrich feathers, Kaffirs, and Boer "trekkers."

THAT RESOLUTION.

We have received the following letter:

THE KANSAS REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY, 125 N. 10TH ST.,
TOPEKA, KAN., MAY 13, 1891.
FOR THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see that you are among those who have been deceived by the forged resolution relating to the old soldiers. I cannot believe that you would willingly lend your influence to the advancement of the hellish scheme contemplated by the conspirators in this case, unless you have been deceived about the facts. It has been a fact so notorious to all in this State that the Republican politicians have endeavored to use the Grand Army, contrary to its laws, for the advancement of its political interests; that the scheme called out a severe rebuke from the Department Commander at the recent Encampment. Instead of sustaining him in his efforts to preserve the Order by a strict adherence to its principles, every Republican paper in the State has had nothing but coarse and abusive for this plain and unimpeachable performance of official duty.

But, with respect to the resolution, I send you herewith such testimony as I think will satisfy you that it is a forgery. Mr. Bradley is a Republican and reporter for a Republican paper, the Hutchinson Journal and Mail. Mr. Stevenson and several other witnesses are Republicans.

I was myself a soldier, as was also the mover of the soldier-resolution that was adopted, and there are a number of other soldiers who are members of the Reform Press Association. The number of affidavits of the best citizens of Hutchinson, irrespective of party, could be quadrupled, if necessary, to prove the forgery. What must be thought of a party that will resort to such methods? I do not think that we have time to change. When forgery and perjury are called into service in order to perpetrate political power, what guarantee have we of the purposes which this power will be made to serve? Is this the condition we fought to subvert?

Now, my dear sir, as you have been deceived in this matter, and have done us the injustice of giving publicity to the forgery, I ask you, in justice and in behalf of the soldiers who are members of the Reform Press Association, to give equal publicity to the facts. I desire also to assure you that the surviving veterans of the late war have no more earnest or conscientious advocates of their rights than this same Reform Press Association. We demand a service pension, and that the loss to soldiers in consequence of the pension law in derogation of the law be made good. This is our platform, and no platform of any party has ever demanded as much. I trust you will do us the justice we ask.

Yours truly,

S. McALLAN, Secretary.

Accompanying this letter is a copy of the Advocate, published at Topeka, and which devotes two pages to affidavits and other details of the passage of the resolution. It is insisted that instead, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the support of the pension law, and to the end of rendering justice to the old soldiers by way of service pensions, and making the money in which they were paid while in the service equal to that which was paid to the bondholder, independent of party affiliation, as we fully believe legislation relating to soldiers should be effected independently of politics, and we condemn any and all movements of old soldiers as a political organization.

The affidavits to this effect are by S. McAllan, Jesse Williams, editor of the Alliance Herald; Leslie J. Purcell, editor of the Free Lance; D. T. Armstrong; W. L. Brown, editor of the Kingman Journal; A. C. Pattee, editor of the Salina Union, formerly of Co. D, 129th Ind.; Warren Foster, editor of the Alliance Gazette; J. D. Weiner, William Hudson, J. B. Dane, J. T. Bostick, S. A. Willoughby, and E. W. Jordan, farmers; J. L. Brady, reporter of the Hutchinson News; R. J. Connell, lawyer, and John Severance, Mayor of Hutchinson. Senator A. W. Peffer makes a statement that he was present and heard the resolution read, which was the one given above, and not that published in the Interior Herald. There is also a statement to the same effect by Comrades W. R. Holmes, 5th Cal.; Robert Laughlin, 129th Ind.; D. Shaw, 24 Kan. H. A.; P. D. Hornbaker, 145th Ind.; Daniel Gibson, 49th Ill.; O. S. Coffin, 5th Ohio; T. J. Pugh, 7th Ind., and R. Wolf, 193d Ohio.

This is certainly a strong array of proof, and would be entirely convincing were it not for the positiveness and high standing of the witnesses on the other side. We shall not attempt to decide the matter, but shall leave it to the judgment of the Kansas comrades, who are more fully acquainted with the parties on both sides of the controversy.

We are sincerely glad that the Reform editors so indignantly repudiate the first resolution and support the second, which is in the direction of justice to the veterans. We want and need all the friends that we can get, and sympathy and help from the Reform press of Kansas will be more than welcome.

As to Mr. McAllan's questions, we will say that we are as much opposed as he or any man can be to any attempt to use the Grand Army of the Republic for political purposes, whether by Republicans, Democrats or Alliance men. We also frankly admit that we were at first incredulous that any party in Kansas, or anywhere outside of the rebel States, could be guilty of the egregious folly of offering such a wanton insult to the old soldiers as was contained in the resolution first published. But the proof furnished seemed conclusive, and in these days of reckless defamation of the soldiers we are getting into a frame of mind not to be surprised at any outburst of malignancy against men whose only offense is that they did their duty heroically and self-sacrificingly in the dark days of the Nation's mortal danger.

THE three months' subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will get our great series of articles on "Christian Work," by the following eminent authors, each a leading man in his Church:

- ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.
- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Bishop John P. Newman.
- PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL.D., Bishop of Delaware.
- PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. H. M. McCracken, Chancellor of the University of the City of New York.
- UNITARIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished.
- EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Prof. E. J. Wolf, of the Gettysburg Seminary.
- CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. J. N. Whitton, of the Trinity Church, New York City.
- BAPTIST CHURCH, Robert S. McArthur, D. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Unquestionably the tour of the President through the South did a great deal of good. We are not sanguine enough to imagine that this will amount to a revolution of sentiment in any considerable number of people in that section. The Southerners have dwelt too long in the atmosphere of bitter Unreason to change their habits of thought at once for any cause. But the President's admirable speeches will be a powerful addition to the forces which are working to disintegrate the rock-bound fortress of prejudice, sectionalism, and old fogeyism in which the Southerners have so long ensconced themselves.

To the portion which allow themselves to reason, the President's fifty-spoken words were seeds falling in fertile ground, to germinate and bear rich fruit. There was no partisanship in what he said. It was everywhere an expression of the best and highest Americanism—a genuine desire for the greatest good of the whole country, and the enunciation of a policy which must appeal to their patriotism and common sense as the best and most practical way of securing the ends which they, in common with all Americans, must desire. So long accustomed to having their mental vision obscured by their passions and prejudices, it must have been a startling revelation to very many of them to have the converse of their life-long belief laid down before them in a masterly way, and the inexorable logic of common sense. Those of them who have any disposition to reason clearly must be doing a great deal of it since they listened to the President's words.

Comrades, show yourself as earnest in defending your rights as the soldier-haters are in attacking you. The first step should be to get up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

SOME men who have probably failed to get employment in writing pension-hating articles, have adopted more direct methods of robbing the old soldiers. They have formed a gang which infests the neighborhood of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home and waylays—sometimes murders—veterans who may be out late at night or become intoxicated in any of the saloons of the neighborhood. The object is to get their pension money. A veteran named Aulius was recently killed by them in resisting robbery. The New York Herald should find them out by all means, and add them to its editorial staff.

Write around, comrades, and get up a club of three months' subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. This is the best way to spread the truth and counteract the lies of the pension-haters.

COMMANDER EATON, of the Department of Michigan, G. A. R., has by tactful lobbying succeeded in getting the Michigan House of Representatives to reconsider its action and pass the bill appropriating \$30,000 to help entertain the National Encampment at Detroit. The vote stood 70 to 26, or three more than the required two-thirds to pass bills appropriating money. The bill now goes to the Senate, which will undoubtedly pass it. It is believed that Gov. Winans will veto it, but there are votes enough to pass it over his veto. This will relieve the State of Michigan from the burden of entertaining the National Encampment.

Remember that we give one extra copy free to everyone who gets up a club of 10 for three months, at 25 cents each.

It must be admitted by all that Senator Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, knows much more about the condition of the Treasury than all the pension-hating editors in the country. His long experience as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations implies this without further argument. Therefore, the following statement by him is a sufficient refutation of both about a "bankrupt Treasury":

There will still be a surplus on the first day of July next of about \$200,000,000, not including the trust funds, which, if added, will make \$600,000,000 available on the first of July. This will be sufficient, with the then current revenues, to provide for current expenses and redeem the \$91,000,000 of outstanding 4½ per cent. bonds as rapidly as they will come in for redemption. The current revenues will be sufficient afterward to meet current expenditures of the next fiscal year.

The soldier-haters are going to keep their bitter fight against the pension system through the Summer and until Congress meets. The best way to meet them is by raising everywhere clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Let it have a circulation equal to that of all the papers, and so meet them on equal grounds.

UNDER the able administration of Commander-in-Chief Webb the splendid growth of the Sons of Veterans is steadily maintained. His last General Order, dated May 4, shows that since March 23, applications for charters for 77 new Camps, with 1,609 members, have been received and approved. These were distributed through the following States:

Iowa	9	Washington	2
Kentucky	1	Massachusetts	2
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	5
Minnesota	5	Connecticut	1
Illinois	6	South Dakota	3
Kansas	6	Nebraska	8
Vermont	2	Michigan	4
California	2	Wisconsin	3
Colorado	1	Florida	1

This is a splendid showing for less than two months, and the general distribution of the new Camps shows that the growth is not confined to any section.

SIGOR Rodini crawls out of the small end of the diplomatic horn, and not at all gracefully, by the announcement to the Italian Parliament that "exaggerated importance ought not to be given to the New Orleans affair." How much better he would have appeared if he had started in this way:

It is very easy to get up a club of 10 for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE among those immediately around you. The paper is very cheap at 25 cents for three months.

The way to defend the pension system and secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now, when the pension-haters are doing their utmost to poison the public mind. Get up everywhere clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

TRIBUNETS.

Memory of Arabian Nights, just think of it! An Algerian by the resolutely Oriental name of Amer Ben Ali has been indicted in New York for murdering a poor street-walker in order to rob her of her few cents which she had gotten by sinful ways. Allah, ill Allah, how the followers of the Prophet have come down. The fellow's ancestors were probably among the leading pirates of the Mediterranean in the early part of the century, before Rainbird, Decatur, and other gallant American blue-jackets knocked the pirate business six ways for Sunday. The murderer's "other name" is "Frenchy No. 1."

UNDOUBTEDLY CRACKED.

"We wish to contest the will," said the heirs of Mrs. McKeechin, "on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind."

"What evidence have you to support this plea?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, for one thing, she had a habit of thinking about three times a month, that the end of the world was at hand, and would do a long white robe, mount the roof of the chicken-house and sing halloo like mad while waiting to be caught up into the sky."

"I am afraid that will hardly suffice."

"But, 'Squire, you just ought to have heard her singing the night before she added a codicil to the will bequeathing \$10,000 to her son-in-law. She—"

"Did she do that?"

"Yes, and—"

"I will take the case! The woman was undoubtedly a raving maniac!"

POOR AND PROUD.

Philanthropist (trying to work the editor)—For the past two days I have been collecting contributions from the charitable for a poor but refined gentleman who is too proud to ask aid, and yet will starve if he does not receive it. My efforts have been quite successful, and now—

The Editor (briskly)—Hi! I did not know I had so many friends. Where have you stored the plunder? Just as soon as I can borrow a horse and wagon, I'll drive around and get it.

A PRANK.

"Brethren, rest down!" said the Rev. Mr. Harps, of Bloomington, at the congregation rose en masse in the midst of the sermon. "But, elder," whispered a deacon, hoarsely, "a boy has just brought word that there's an Eastern capitalist in town looking over the corner lots with a view to purchasing to-morrow, and—"

"Big fat man with pink whiskers and two watch chains?"

"The boy says that's his name."

"Brethren, rest down! I saw that man over at Prairie City yesterday. He hasn't a capital; he's a con doctor. Set 'em down!"

A REMARKABLE ECHO.

Proprietor Mountain Resort (showing visitors around)—At this point, ladies and gentlemen, can be heard a most remarkable echo. (Shouting) Hello! (a pause) Hello! Hello! Why don't you answer?

The Echo (his first day in the business)—Excuse me, boss, but just as I went to yell a double-bug flew half way down my throat. He's clear down now. Go on with the performance.